dscape one of the most beautiful I have seen We trotted along through the palmetto thicketa, José telling me divers Andalusian stories, some of which I should like to repeat, if there were space. Cartama, once a Roman city, appeared on the sides of a mountain to the left of

se, and still further, I overlooked the valley of Monda, in which one of the greatest battles of antiquity was fought—that which overthrew the sons of Pompey and gave the Roman Empire to Cæsar. We stopped for the night at a lonely vents on the banks of the Guadaljorce. José cocted a delicate olla of kid, eggs and garlic, and I had a large bag, stuffed with wool and fleas, given to me as a bed. The landscape was quiet and pastoral, the people humble, honest and peaceful, and nothing indicated that I was in the wild Serrania, or Mountain-Country, of Ronda, the region of contrabandistas, robbers

and assassins.

Starting this morning before dawn, we followed a path which led into the mountains, where herdsmen and boys were taking out the descended. heep and goats to pasture; then it de into the valley of a stream, bordered with rich bottom-lands. I never saw the orange in a more Sourishing state. We passed several orchards of trees thirty feet high, and every bough and twig so completely laden with fruit, that the foliage was hardly to be seen.

At the Venta del Vicario, we found a number f soldiers just setting out for Ronda. They ppeared to be escorting a convoy of goods, for here were twenty or thirty laden mules gathered at the door. We now ascended a most difficult and stony path, winding through bleak wastes of gray rock, till we reached a lofty pass in the mountain range. The wind swept through the parrow gateway with a force that almost unhorsed us. From the other side a sublime but most desolate landscape opened to my view. Opposite, at ten miles' distance, rose a lofty ridge of naked rock, overhung with clouds. The country between was a casone iumble of stony hills, separated by deep chasms, The country between was a chaotic with just a green patch here and there, to show that it was not entirely forsaken by man. Nevertheless, as we descended into it, we found valleys with vineyards and olive groves, which were invisible from above. As we were both getting hungry, José stopped at a ventorillo and ordered two cups of wine, for which he insisted on pay-ing. "If I had as many horses as my master, Napoleon," said he, "I would regale the Señors whenever I traveled with them. I would have puros, and sweetmeats, with plenty of Malaga or Valdepeñas in the bota, and they should never complain of their lare." Part of our road was studded with gray cork trees, at a distance hardly to be distinguished from olives, and he dismounted to gather the mast, which was as sweet and palatable as chesnuts, with very little of the bitter quereine flavor. At 11 o'clock we reached El Burgo, so called, probably, from its ancient Moorish fortress. It is a poor, starved village, built on a barren bill, over a stream which is still spanned by a lofty Moorish bridge

f a single arch. The remaining three leagues to this place are the roughest I have yet seen. Climbing a bar-ren ascent of nearly a league in length, we reached the Puerto del Viento, or Gate of the Wind, through which drove such a current that we were obliged to dismount, and even then it required all my strength to move against it. The peaks around, far and near, faced with procipitous cliffs, wore the most savage and forbidding aspect: in fact, this region is almost a counterpart of the wilderness lying between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea. Very soon we touched the skirt of a cloud, and were enveloped in masses of chill, whirling vapor, through which we traveled for three or four miles to a similar gate on the western side of the chain. Descending again, we emerged into a clearer atmosphere, and saw below a wide extent of mountain country, but of a more fertile and cheerful character. Olive orchards and wheat fields now appeared, and at 4 o'clock we rode into the streets of

No town can surpass this in the grandeur and picturesqueness of its position. It is built on the edge of a broad shelf of the mountains, which falls away in a sheer precipice of from six to eight hundred feet in hight, and from the windows of many of the houses you can look down the dizzy abyss. This shelf, again, is dirided in the center by a tremendous chasm, three hundred feet wide, and from four to six hundred feet in depth, in the bed of which roars the Guadalvin, boiling in foaming whiripools or leaping in sparkling cascades, till it reaches the valley below. The town lies on both sides of The town lies on both sides of the chasm, which is spanned by a stone bridge of a single arch, with abutments nearly four hundred feet in hight. The view of this wonderful eleft, either from above or below, is one of the finest of its kind in the world. Ronda is as far superior to Tivoli, as Tivoli is to a Dutch village, on the dead levels of Holland. The panorama which it commands is on the grandest scale. The valley below is a garden of frait and vines; bold yet cultivated hills succeed, and in the distance rise the lofty summits of another chain of the Serrania de Ronda. Were these sublime cliffs, these charming cascades of the Guadalvin and this daring bridge, in Italy instead of Spain, they would be sketched and painted every day in the year; but I have yet to know where a picture of Ronda may be

In the bottom of the chasm are a number of corp-mills as old as the time of the Moors. The water, gushing out from the arches of one, drives the wheel of that below, so that a single race supplies them all. I descended by a very steep zigzag path nearly to the bottom. On little point or promontory overhanging the black depths, there is a Moorish gateway still The sunset threw a lovely glow over the brown cliffs and the airy town above, but they are far grander now, when the exceedes glitter in the moonlight, and the gulf out of which they leap is lost in profound shadow. The window of my bedroom hangs over the chasm.

### Late from Tampico.

From The New Orleans Picarine of January 8.
By the arrival of the schooner J. Truman, Capt. Ackley, we have received papers from Tampico to the 25th uit.

the 19th uit.

The Truman left Tampico on the 27th, and we learn om the officers that a party of Californians, who were

The Truman left Tampico on the 27th, and we learn from the officers that a party of Californians, who were from the officers that a party of Californians, who were at that port, had taken passage on the schooner, and were going on board, when they were seized by the Mexican authorities and their money, (\$5,000) confacated for non-payment of duties.

The revolution appears to be spreading with unexampled rapidity over Tunnalipas and the adjoining States. The infection had reached the regular army, and the leading officers had pronounced in favor of the revolutionists. Among these are Col. Casanova, at Victoria, Col. Cruz, at Camargo, and Col. Tenorio, at Sierra Gorda. The papers are filled with accounts of these and other pronunciamentor, and El Temanlipas condicately pronounces the Government of Senter Arists so doomed. Just foed de in Garra, Provisional Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, publishes an address to his fellow-citizens, in which he justifies the revolution and recommends Don Ramoh Prieto as the proper person to assume the duties and responsibilities of Governor. Prieto is the person who run against and defeated Cardenas in the Gubernarorial contest. The latter set aside the election, scared upon the reins of Government, and examed the precent moroment in the State.

We see nothing in the papers confirmatory of the re-

sused the precent moreowent in the State.

We see nothing in the papers confirmatory of the reported seizure of the person of Cardenas, and his being nken prisoner to Tampico.

The Tamasippeo of the old says that the commanding general was organizing a force to march upon Matamores, and that in a few days they would be on the road.

The editor adde that this is the only point of consequence in the State of Tamaulipus that had not seconded the in the State of Tampalopse that had not seconded the plan of Tampalon.

On the first the ayuntamiento of Tuxpam, in the State of Vera Cruz, pronounced against the existing

State of Vera Cruz, pronounced against the existing Government.

Gen Uraga has issued a Proclamation denouncing in severe terms the conduct of Gen. Mison, who had ordered Sefor Psecheco Leal, an old and respected citizen of Jelisco, to be whapped and sent to the army as a recruit. The only excuse given for this atractions exist that Safor Leal had adhered to the plan of Hispicio. The affair has created intense excutement throughout the country, Sefor Leal having had three sons officers in the army, two of whom were killed in the late war with the United States, and the other is at present upon the frontier ciphing the Indians.

Cole, Mejia and Vega had joined the revolutionists, and the Tusantipoco says it is assured that within a few days a force of 1,500 mem would be organized under

cols, Mejia and Vega had junied the revolutionals, and the Tamanlipoco says it is assured that within a few days a force of 1,550 men would be organized under the command of these distinguished chiefs, which would marel to occupy San Luis and the other States of the interior.

The Tamasiipecs of the 231, publishes the following ordice to manners:

"From the first of the present month a light is fixed at the bar of this port, which can be seen for a distance of eight or nine miles at sea. It is placed on the north shore, about one hundred fathoms from the mouth of

Rhode Island-Meeting of the Legislature-The Maine Liquor Law.

ondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1853.

The Legislature of this State commenced its January session in this city, on Tuesday last. As a general thing, the sessions of this body have little or no general or particular interest; but this session is of importance as to its action. The citizens are looking for semething to supply the place of the "Maine Law," laid upon the shelf by the decision of Judge Curtis. On the first day of the session the friends of a stringent law determined to take time by the forelock, and introduce to the Legislature a measure for the more effectual suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops. Mayor Brastow, on that day, gave notice that he should, on Thursday, (to day,) introduce an act for the purpose alluded to. At an early hour this morning the hall of the House of Representatives was crowled to hear the ball and the debate expected to follow. At 11½ o'clock, the bill not being ready for presentation, the House adjourned until to-morrow, (Friday morning,) at 10 o'clock, and the crowd dispersed, evidently disappointed at the delay.

Mayor Brastow's bill does not differ much from its original name sake. The main features are preserved —the right of search and destruction upon conviction are retained, and the alterations are technical and in the sections which came under the demarrer of Judge

Curtis.

The effort in this bill is to meet the constitutional objections of the Judge's decision. The trial by Jury Curis.

The effort in this bill is to meet the constitutional objections of the Judge's decision. The trial by Jury which was the stress-point of Judge Curtis, is restored in this bill, and the course of appeal is the stress as in all criminal case—the appellant not being compiled to give bonds to pey lines and penshies which say be unfleted by the upper Court. This bill also detires the term "common seller," which the previous law inflant. The penshies provided in the new bill are sense visit different from those introduced into its preference on. For the first offense \$20 and 30 days imprisonment, third offense \$20 and from 30 days to 6 months imprisonment. On the whole the law is quite as stringest, perhaps more so, than the one pessed at the My sension, 1802, and there is evident determination on the part of the friends of temperance to put the thing through, if pessible. I am inclined to fear the bill will not pass this session, owing to the political complexion which the opponents of the bill will endeavor to give it. The bill will be presented to morrow, and then we shall see how many members will carrifact temperance principles to party policy.

The election for U. S. Scustor will take place early in

party policy. The election for U. S. Scuator will take place early in The election for U. S. Scuator will take place early in the ensuing week, and both parties are rallying their forces for the approaching conflict. The Whigs have a good, clear, working majority, but there is fear that the schisms opened at the election of 1851 are still unbealed, and that a Democrat may slip in—as did General James—notwithstanding the majority of the Waigs. The Whigs ought to unite for the general weal and send a good Whig as Senator. Their interest demondthat they should do so, but nons verrons. Yours, in hase, w. w. s.

#### Modern Practice of Medicine.

Sin: The newspaper has become the most available means of communicating knowledge which is designed to be popular, that is to say, which concerns the whole community and not a limited portion of it. Sir Walter Scott said, in his memorable visit to Paris, that he sometimes read a newspaper with pleasure, a remark which the French critics of that day pronounced to be worthy of the author of Waverley.

The labit of newspaper reading has become almost

n Americaniem, so universal is it; and those who live a hotels, which is the case with a considerable part of the American people, as there are nearly as many traveling as stay at home, depend altogether upon newspa pers for intellectual fruition, and many will read half a dozen of a morning. Besides which the magazines and other periodical publications are hardly appropriate to scientific discussions like what I am entering upon, being

scientific discussions like what I am entering upon, being chiefly taken up with original tales and other fictitious writings, as Abbott's History of Bonaparte, and the like. My desire is to develop for the information of the public generally, the true principles of Madical Science, than which nothing can be be of more universal interest. This indeed may be seen in the immense use made of every medical contrivance when it once gets into repute, such as Swaim's Pances, Morrison's Hygeisan P.lis, &c. It would seem that every man, woman and thid, was ailing if we were to judge from the extent of the sales of such medicines. This might be thought indicative that the Doctors were not equal to their busness, or that their success were not equal to their busness, or that their success was not commensurate with pressional pretension. Be this as it may, I hope to be the

fessional pretension. Be this as it may, I hope to be the humble instrument of converting such valu imaginations as yield implicit laith to every new device, and to earsh-lish sound principles that will enable every one to proceed with safety in the treatment of his allments. The most ancient system has, with a slight modification, prevailed until within a recent period, when frome-pathy was introduced. Asculptus and his descendants prescribed for wounds and epidemical diseases only. What we call chronic diseases requiring time and regimen for their cure, they refused to treet, or rather they so treated as very summarily to dispose of the n. Francisch wine, wixed with flour and grated choese, was administered to Eurypilus, at the steps of Troy, for the from the wine, wixed with float and grade chore, we administered to Eurypilus, at the slogs of Troy, for the cure of a wound, by the two sons of Ascalapua, or at least with their assent. They device the wound of Menclaus to extract the poison, and made external applications of powerful herb, but as to what he should est or drink they mare no prescription whatever. The principle was this, that it a patient could not get along without a clow a course of cure at register he aught not to be cured at all. Plato in his Republic says that this had been the practice of all physicians until his own time, when, it seems, one Herodicus had been so senseless as to use medicine and regimen for the aid of his health, although suffering from an incarable disease, and had the absorbing to produce his life in that way to extreme cld age. He remarks that, to persons of a sound constitution but afflicted with a particular disease, it might be proper to prescribe medicine, resisting their administ by drugs and incisions, but not to attempt, either by a low or neutricing diet, to cure systems thoroughly diseased so as to afford a long and misserable life to the mass lumsel and his descendants, who would probably be of the same kind.

This may be to be a so fair outline of the said marchice.

This may be taken as a fair outline of the skil practice

soli and his descendants, who would probably be of the same kind.

This may be taken as a fair outline of the aid practice of medicine—which exhibits in as a sort of Aureschonering, as we might call it in the vulgar but expressive English phrase. If the patient could stand it he would recover—if he could not, he had no examina and was not worth being curved. Thus Dr. Sangreyho when he had taken from a patient all the blood he had, in consequence of which he died, said his death was caused by his not having sufficient blood. Some variations from the practice there have been, but these were not in accordance with the regular principles of the art and were in fact but the foreshadowing of the great science of Homsopathy—the full development of which has been reserved for our own more favored age.

Epimenides, who was called in by Solon to assist in ortalishing the Athenian Democracy, was a great physician, but he made use of sacred mysteries and incantations, and suffered his hair to grow to us full length. This latter circumstance has been happly appropriated in our day and it is kow considered essential to very great success in the practice of medicine to have long howing hair. So also it is related that Epimenides alept hity years and when he avoke the generation he knew had passed away and the face of things had entirely changed. It was after he had waked up that he acquired his celebrity as a physician. This also adundrates what we have many times seen in our own day, that physician have slept in obscurity, as it were, in the old practice tearly a lot time and have suddenly, by a transition to flow subject.

To return to certain modifications of the cliffer practice to which I have effore referred—John & Guidessien the most distinguished of the English doctors in the 13th century prescribed for the Saall Far, that the room should be hung all round with cloth of a red color and that the curtain of the patients hed abuilt be the same. In his treatice entitled, "The Medical Rose," he meetions what approval, a tr

such art had attained to the age of 130, as he informe! her, but who had still the speciarized of youth; and Molers introduces in one of his plays a young pay than apparently 25 years of age, who assured his patient that he was 90. The latter author I quote under the authority of Bahap Thirtural, who in his history of Greece cites the comedies of Aristophares as genuine historic records.

But no like her the

records.

But passing by these preliminary and less important matters I come to Homespacks, the crowning honor of the pre-ent age. It was an inclient of the discovery of this great theory that it was found that so little medicine was needed for the cure of disease that almost none at all would do—whence it has been supposed by some that it might be dispensed with altogether, but this weall be a mistake, for we should then lose the attend once of the contract with the little sensing which most founding. be a mistake, for we should then lose the attendance of physicians, and all that little gossip which most families delight in, of matters which cannot be talked of in pub-lic, and which is not without at use even in the case of disease. But, as I said, the diminished quantity of medi-cine was a mere incident. The principle upon which the whole practice rests is as is expressed in its name, that there was a mere incident of the principle upon which the whole practice rests is as is expressed in its nume, tas-diseases are cured by what would produce this symptoms. "Similia similious curantur," I quote this Latin phrase, not for the display of my learning, but because it is not professional to express any mystery of the Medical Art in English without adding an explanation in Greek or Latin. Now it is to be observed that the words of which Homeopathy is compounded (omoios and pathos) unan-title symptom or suffering—not the same symptom or suffering which would be expressed by Hanonathy, and suffering which would be expressed by Honopathy, and it is worthy of notice that such a slight difference in a Greek compound word should be the turning point of the great theory of medicine. It recalls to our min is the great religious contest of the fourth century, when the Christian world were divided in they faith by the

the Christian world were divided in their faith by the two Greek words "onsiousion" and "onsousion," salvation being then held to depend on a single letter. So in like manner the physical well-being of the whole human race may be said to be dependent on a letter, though in this case the use and not the omission of the letter is orthodox, while in the other the rejection of it was prescribed by the Chamenkal Council of Nice. But let it be unlerstood that although the propert use of a Greek word is thus essential to the practice of medicine—yet the apposition to Homeopathy is not altogether literal—the physicians of the old school demand, or at less their practice requires, a different word, viz. A stapathy, the virtue of which is expressed by the phracie contraris contraris contraris force is to be used; that is the antagonism of jalay, aloes, Croton oil and the like, which produce an immediate condict in the parts of the ragions of pass, asses, Croton to another in the histophodoge an immediate conduct in the parts affect. In other cases, with strategic art to make a diversor from the hostile elements of disease by a feir reduct upon some other part of the body—a for infamiliation of the pleura or mesontery to produce external flammation on the breast, back or Dins by canadidate.

show in the further development of the Homeon ERASMUS DUMMKOPF, M. D. theory. Livertiate of the Hou

#### WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Letter from Mrs. E. O. Smith. Baookirn, Monday, Jan. 3, 1853.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

In publishing my card in your paper of Dec.

31 you append some comments, which somewhat surprised me, it is true, but which seeme I like a challenge for a further expression of opinions, already, as I had supposed, fully recorded in the columns of The Tribune. I have read with interest the controversy upon the question of Divorce, and have desired to give a woman's view, for it is not possible that entire justice can be done to our sex when all the aspects of our social relations are discussed and adjusted entirely by one half of our humanity, to the exclusion of the opinions of the other half most nearly interested in the question.

Allow me first to give my platform of Woman's Rights, begging pardon for the use of a very manish term, which I use for the sake of brevity.

All I claim for Woman is the removal of the interdict. Accept her as a citizen. Now she is denied the rights of citizenship, and all the lumbering legislation of centuries will not adjust her relations harmoniously in the world till this injustice be removed. She cannot be protected fully till she is thus recognised. She cannot reach the true dignities of her being till she is invested with the sanctities and privileges of a good citizen.

Remove the interdict. Make our Wives and Mothers and Sisters at full age citizens. and they may vote or not vote, as our brothers vote or abstain from voting.

I do not say that to carry a vote is the most desirable thing in the world, party-ridden as our country is, but every right-minded man feels himself invested with new dignity when he carries his first vote to the ballot-box, and thus sanctions or denies public measures; and a Woman has the same right to a like mode of expressing her opinions, and giving force to popular features. I trust the time will come when we shall have outlived much You will find the beautiful old illustration. to the Divine that nearly all our codes of law will be obsolete; but that day is not quite at hand; and in the meanwhile, by removing the legal disabilities of Woman

I do not ask that Women may fill offices in the Cabinet, or represent either the Army or Navy. I do not urge them out to command ships, or build railroads, to harangue in public places, or till pulpits. These are matters that I leave entirely to human capabilities, when both sexes shall have reached a higher state of culture. When Woman shall be free to establish her own relations in the world, it is to be hoped and believed that a nobler sense of fitness, a fuller realization of the Beautiful, will be the result. We can leave all these things to the future. But I do ask that no civil disabilities be attached to us, any more than to our Brothers, in regard to these positions. If we aspire to them, and prove ourselves inconsistent, the world will readily learn the fact, just as it learns eventually to detect any incompetency in the other sex.

I do not strike at the root of any social harmo leave the firevide intact; unless, indeed, I can beln to purify and ennoble it. But I see there are thousands capable of a sphere beyond the fireside, and, being thus qualified, they hold a commission from God himself to go out into this broader field, and were the masculine ed fully manly, it would recognise this capability with generous approval. Men already recognize this womanly genius in the theater, concert room and opera, which in our country is a marked advance; but he women are dolor what men cannot do themselves and therefore it is well. The Woman, on the controry. who adopts a sphere of lecturing, preaching, or ph lanthrophy, has no such reception to foster and electrify jealousy. They think she encroaches upon their acre She is out of her sphere. So it might have been said by the first observers of an eclipse, that a planet was out of its sphere, or a comet was out of its sphere, simply because it did not move in the same plane with other heavenly bodies. The comet corresponds to the prophet; but if the prophet be cast in the fear world, men are unwilling to receive her revelations, from the days of Cassandra downward. The Llong have written the books, and Women must not see be yond them. I remember my very dainty and conservative friends have been in the habit of making apole ries for me because of my writing verses, as if it were a thing to be regretted in a Woman, a sort of funily stein, to be excused only on the score of pecuniary necessities. Now no poet, of either sex, could write from such a spor-he writes from a great mental necossity, and the return is an after-thought.

But a change has been wrought in this respect within the lost few years; and it is considered now honorsble for a woman to write verses, provided she can also mend stockings; she may make poetry if she can make puddings also. Since, however, I have taken to Lee turing, and uphold opinions not yet acknowledged in the world, my friends, who had swallowed the poetry are in a new dilcomma. But none of these things move me. I can afford to wait. The steps that have been already taken by the Woman of Genius will gradually clear the space for the Woman of Toil, who works or her salvation with four and trembling.

Every shade of character exists among Women leave these to find their true relations. The family Woman-oft, dependent, instinctive will grainer her protty broad about her and nestle to the fireside: the Woman of cold intellectuality will be loth to make the domestic alter the areas for mere intellectualism. The comparite Wenner will range the whole sphere of

Thought, Imagination or Passion. I leave these to their carrier as the world finds them at present. I meet the facts of life as I find them. I see the present Social System is tottering to decay. I will not help to bolister up what is false in it, but by casting out aspects that have ceased to be in harmony with our higher progress,

I hope to arrest the introduction of what is permissions. At least one-half the women of the country are driven to their own resources for a livelihood. Handreds are encaced in teaching at a miserable pittance. The proportion supposed to be adequate remuneration for teaching compared with other expenses in a family, may be a little intrinsically reached by comparing the items of expense in the letter of Mr. Fol som, Minister to the Hague, where a plain Yankee of ficial pays \$400 for wise, and \$225 per year to a gorerness. Most of the larger schools are projected by men and women fill the various departments at the

When a woman of position and culture becomes impoverished, she "takes boarders." Her friends think this more genteel than shopkeeping, needle work, &c. Thousands in this way are exposed to swindlers, to

rudeness, toil and suffering most pitiful. We have some hundreds, perhaps five hundred, in the country, engaged in literature, as Editors, Authors, &c., shout one hundred as Postmasters, two or three hundred engaged in the Arts of Design, about fifty as Daguerreotypists, ten or fifteen in Painting and Sculpture, from six to ten Telegraphing, about fifty Physi clans-many thousands in Printing-offices, Book-bind-cries, and shops of various kinds-to say nothing of servants and dependents of all grades, who labor be

yond reason and conscience, with scarcely any return. Now here is a vast amount of human industry, jugly entitled to dignity and emplument. Strike out this mass of labor performed by women, and we appre hend our Brothers would be driven to their wits, and to supply the drufts that would necessarily be made upon their own exertions There are a multitude of women to whom it would be folly to say, "The fireside is the only place for you,"—for these women must hire or buy the grate er stove first, (alas! does the disappearance of the hearthstone indicate the flight of the Genius locif) and then buy wood and coal and Bread and mest, after the money has been earned by their own toil to supply these necessities. The women of wealth may weakly and selfishly talk of the graces of womanly dependence-had she a large, true heart, she would see that the majority of women have no dependence, excent upon God and themselves, and that justice is all we claim for such. We ask that as the results of all this toil, Woman be accepted as a citizen. That, since the urgencies of civilization compel her to do manly duty in the world, she be honored accordingly. I contenthat public opinion and human laws should recognize Woman in this necessity for labor, and, as she must, through this labor, depart from the seclusion and protection of our Brothers, losing also thus much of the sentiment of beauty, she be recognized upon broader grounds, and be invested in our age with new dignitie Her property is taxed; then it should be represented. She must realeem her civil responsibilities as rigorous ly as her Brother; consequently she should share his privileges and immunities.

I contend that the law must losen its hold upon us. Our Women, Artizans, Farmers, Merchants, Lecturers, Authors, must not rank with Idiots, Lunatics, or children, as they now do in nearly all the States. This is ali I sek; and yet the country is in alarm; simple, pious souls aggrieved, as if I were a biasphemer; Editors sharpen their keenest pens to annihilate me on the point of a parsgraph; husbands forbid their wives to hear little children are told of "a woman out of her sphere," who must be a warning to them; and a sort of spasniodic, Porcupine state seems to have seized upon all classes, who verily believe I wish to put men to rocking eradles, and women to ruling States. Encourage them to the usurpations of the pantaloons-to just goar Brothers in the highways, electing them from offices, and indeed bringing about a thorough system of snubbing" the masculine sex, by which the world will be turned upside down, and women set loose from good order and womanly propriety. But the Eternal Harmonies move on, and at length Truth will be apperment.

It seems to me that men will be upon the whole gainers by what I claim. Woman, made free by law by public opinion, would be more effective in the use of her faculties-her labor would command a better remuneration, and thus a more hopeful, cheerful spirit be evolved smong us; from all of which sources men would be relieved from much of beggary, disorder and spleen. They would lose something (those of them who are demestic tyrants,) because a woman would find herself protected by law and public opinion, both of which would put the unmanly man upon his good behavior. The man who has been proved to have beaten his wife to death, might not find himself out on bail, as in a recent case of the kind in New-York; for women would look to it that he did not err, (to use gentle terms, according with the amenities of our Courts of Law, in such cases made and provided,) did not err in this way a second time. He might find some avenues to wealth or distinction now closed to women filled with new and powerful competitors. But the weak woman will still be weak -- the inefficient man will be

You will find the beautiful old illustration of Prejudice very apt in regard to the doctrines of Woman's Rights. Prejudice, it has been said, is like one who in a fog beholds an object in the distance; it is gigantic in size, deformed in aspect. He is alarmed and shocked. and calls for help or retreats before it. Onward comes the stronge object; nearer and nearer; and gradually, what had been a hideous monster, assumes shape, proportion; the distrace decreases, and now, what had been looming through the fog as a creature of dread.

So it is with these doctrines. They need only light and proximity to assume grace and besuty, and recom-mend themselves as but an expression of human needs, growing out of human progress. I do not aim at the overthrow of womanly quality; on the contrary, I contend we are not warmanly because we are not recog-nized in our full natures by our Brothers. I do not ask to be freed from the law, but only protection and representation therein. Give us social and civil equa-If it is safe for the husband to fill the off e of a private citizen, or a public one, according to the wishes of his friends and neighbors, or the people at large, it is afe also for women. If Man looks to the construction of his own being as the foundation of the laws by which he is to be bound. Woman should be allowed to do the me. Those who seek the highest human free form are

the most bound by the laws of the great God Him elf. Till this subject assumed shape in the public mind. I doubt if women were at all conscious of the true light in which waste regarded by our Brothers. There is a touch of in-alt in the whole tone of sentiment and lan guage applied to us. This tone is not confined to the ignorant and degraded, but prevails also with the cult vated and apparently refined. Weak women, vair women, also, who cannot live without the flatteries of men, uphold the spirit and admit of incompetencie and they will megnify their own helpleseness, which ought to be a shame to them, in order to win the admiration of men, shallow like themselves. Idle girls desounce the doctrines I inculeste, simply because the have no opinions, and nobody would regard them Yet these, and all classes of woman, seek th benefits derived from the spread of these doctrines, as I have daily testimony, through innumerable letters, in which wemen detail their griefs to me, and cherr with the conviction that I am aiding to lift the burden from many hearts.

Remove the Interdict, I repeat, and harmonious relations must ensue. Woman either is, or is not, a responsible agent. If she is not, Man should fast and pray, and implore that another deep sleep may fall upon him, and another rib be taken out of his side, out of which another creature may be compounded, bette adapted to companionship, for if man be responsible he should be mated to responsibility. If she is respon sible, then it was the design of God that she should have a free play of the faculties, be allowed the same opportunity for development that man has. She should suffer from no disability in which he does not share. She no more needs checks and interdicts that Man needs them. The laws of her being are as reliable as his. Her charter of rights does not come sec ond hand from the suffrage of Men, any more than his is borrowed from his neighbor; she bears like him the stamp of individuality, and has the "sacred and inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-

My next shall be upon Divorce. E. OAKES SMITH.

Le We regard the foregoing as a very able and lucid statement of the true doctrine o'

'Woman's Rights' without perceiving any reason why it should have been interposed as an answer to our inquiry; nor, indeed, why Mrs. Smith should deem these views peculiar to herself, nor why she should assume that we need to be lectured into some knowledge of and completency toward them. We trust Mrs. S. can now give us her views on Divorce with equal clearness and with at least equal brevity, bearing ever in mind the suggestion of Chief Justice Marshall to a young attorney who spent an hour or so in dosing the Court with Blackstone- Mr. Counselor, there are some things with which a Chief Justice may be supposed already acquainted.'

"Wamen's Wrongs "-Letter from "C." To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

The only comment you care to make on my mmunication, relative to Marriage and Divorce, is a "point-blank contradiction of its fundamental asser-"It is not true (you remark) that a man may lead a liber-tine life, and not suffer in his reputation among men."

We shall not complain of your prerogative as an Editor, to select whatever portion of an article you please, for praise or animadversion—neither shall we retort the grave charge made against us and assert that son "do not represent the case truly." Your assertion may be true, although our observations have led to an entirely different conclusion. We are free to confess our inability to discover that the violation of the law of Chastity has ever proved a direct hindrance to the elevation of the violator to any post of honor or emolument. If your experience and observations have led to different conclusions, we rejoice: inasmuch that it proves a juster state of public sentiment than we had hitherto entertained in relation to this matter. We had supposed that a man might were a crown; fill the highest offices in the gift of a free people; occupy a Senator's seat; be a Teacher of Youth of both secse—in fact, fill any and overy station without the slightest reservation in consequence of known infringements of the law of Chestity. Sull further—that by constitutional infemily he was it releged with appropriating a portion at least, of the proscribed sex, without incurring "the deep damnation and listing disgrace" bestowed upon those who minister to his pleasures. It is true, a few cases of ill-grant violation might occur, in which he would suffer in its business and social relations. But these we supposed were usually connected with principles diametrically opproves a juster state of public sentiment than we were usually connected with principles diametricall posed to those sentiments of honor and honesty so posed to inose comments or donor and some year accessory to the permanency of basiness transactions; and they were therefore rejected for the multiplicity of their sins, rether than this particular form of vice. We still assert our views unbesitatingly to be in direct affirmation of these sentiments; but, if mistaken in our approheusions, gladly stand corrected, and will turn our attention to that part of the subject which admits of no nossibility of mistake. os ibility of mistake. That public scattment in regard to unchasity in

possibility of mistake.

That public sentiment in regard to unchastity in woman is in direct antagonism to the license granted to toan in similar circumstances, is a fact too paipable to admit of contradation. It is true, women of extraordinary mental powers have been placed in positions of great respectability, have guided the affairs of State with a wisdom and ability which weak paramours were wholly incapable of; still, no possible combination of favoring circumstances has prevented the historian from affairing to them the stigms attached to female impurity. Why this is so, we are bound in justice to the sex to inquire. In the catalogue of crime no other exception occurs. Thesis, murders, forgeries are panished, irrespective of sex. This shone is an exception to the general rule. May we not ask, without being considered apploigists for crime, what good reason can be assigned for bolding up Cleopatra, Lola Montes, or even Pottphar's wite, as objects of supreme public cantempt, when the great mass of incontinent law givers and away in all ages, have been allowed the unrestrained indugence of similar appetities without the remotest fear of those consequences which fall so beavily upon the other sex's It is not enough, that we assert as a reason, "that in the case of first the apprehence of sex and first in the case of first the apprehence of sex and first in the case of first the apprehence of sex and first in the case of first the apprehence of sex and first in the case of first the apprehence of sex and the case of the contract of the con gence of similar appeties without the remotest leaf of these consequences which fall so heavily upon the other sex; It is not enough, that we assert as a reason, "that in the wise Providence of God the maintenance of sexual purity is placed more impressively under the guardian-ship of womain than man," We must prove it from Divine authority, from reason and religion. Our convic-tion is that Sexual Purity is as strictly under the guardianship of Man as of Woman, and that the viola-tion of it should be visited with as severe punishment in one sex as the other. Our reason for the conviction is one sex as the other. Our reason for the conviction is the fact that the law of God is whelly impartial in the

the fact that the law of God is whelly impartial in the imputation of sip.

There are no reserved rights, no implications, in Divine Writ, that man as a sexual organization may commit sin with impunity.

The law proc aimed from Sinal against Adultery included both sexes in the prohibition, and both were to suffer the penelty due to transgression. True, by an unurpation of privileges not uncommon to men in all secs, a partial judgment has been established, even under the Mosaic dispensation; and women who violated the marriage covenant were adjudged more worthy of condemnation than the opposite sex. Christ, however, on a certain occasion, rebuked these partial administrators of justice in a manner so pointed that the boldness with which they confronted him was converted into shame by being convicted in their own conscience of the very sin for which they brought a seeman to be conferenced. A further reproof was added in the injunction, "Go, and sin to more"—thus saving the woman from the summary punishment which would have been inflicted by these generous protectors of the weaker sex, had summary punishment which would nave been indicate by these generous protectors of the weaker sex, had they not been convicted and "hung on their own gallows." Still further examples might be given in illustration of these sentiments, but we torbear in our limited space to repeat them. We trust that our position will not be misunfactured. We are not the applicates of crimescribed its privileges: that unchaste women also, by the same rule of equity, shall receive all the benefits which may accrue from association with virtuous, Christian

society.

If on the other hand, incontinency in woman be regard-

If, on the other hand, incontinency in woman be regarded a crise, from which there is no possible redemption, then her participant in the crime shall be considered as cheoxicous to public decency as her on whom has fallent the condemnation hitherto of both.

We are heartly sick of the injustice which forbids the possible emancipation of the sex by such secering remarks as those made under the sanction of "Young America." Intelligent and right-minded women should no longer show the usurpation of privileges which these remarks indicate and which his deeply imbedded in the arrogant presumption of the opposite sex. The these remarks indicate and which lie deeply imbedded in the arrogant presumption of the opposite sex. The sentiment of partial classity, we repeat is founded in those prerogatives assumed by the other sex which Nature and Reason never dictated, and which the onward progress of enlightened ideas will (we trust) ere long make manifest to every impartial and candid inquirer after truth. However heterodox our opinions may seem, we will still hexard the remark that we can see no good reason why we should not nay a much deference to a reason why we should not pay as much deference to a courteran, other things being equal, as to a libertine of

the language of one of the purest of her sex, we her re that if the wrongs of Woman in this respect were sidered in their proper light, and public opinion ald award to her equal indulgence and for aveness h that which is universally granted to Man, Woman's Rights would no longer be a contested point.

We submit that there was nothing in our remarks appended to C.'s former article which rendered the foregoing necessary. We have not desied that the Licentious of one sex ought to be reproved and avoided as well as those of the other-we have only repelled the assertion that Men may revel in Libertinism without suffering in reputation or social position. The truth is bad enough-then why exaggerate it? There are mothers in our City who would give their daughters in marriage to powerful or wealthy libertines: there is not one (we are confident) who would as soon give a daughter to such a husband as to a man of like fortune and standing whose private life was pure. Then C.'s former statement was extravagant, and should be modified.

We see no use in taking so much pains to show that Unchastity in either sex is regarded by the Divine Law as a crime.' We all understand that. And it would be easy for us to show that the Law given by Moses visited this offense on the part of Women more severely than on that of Men. And we think Nature's dictates concur with those of the Law written

We want to be allowed to advocate Woman's Rights without reckening the right to be unchaste among them. We regard very many victims of Seduction as essentially innocent, and therefore most unjustly involved in the guit of their betrayers; yet if a woman be really and deliberately unchaste, we must regard her as more corrupt and fallen than an equally licentious man. Our reasons have already been indicated, and we desire here to close this discussion

Flax-Linen.

A few facts in relation to Flax Manufacture our State, may not be uninteresting to your readers

The American Lines Company at Marcellus, N. Y., was originally organized in October, 1851, with a moderate capital. Last summer they demonstrated the practicability of producing linen yarns for about the cost of cotton yerns, and the capital stock was increased to \$100,000. The Weelen factory of Mesers, Machan & Moses was bought with the view of introducing grad

ually Flax Machinery.
From experiments already made in the use of me chinery and processes invented by the Secretary of the Company, and some machinery imported from Eng-land, the following results are obtained:

The cost of breaking and cleaning unretted Flaxstraw, sufficient for 100 pounds of pure flax fibre, is less than \$2.

Cost of refining, purifying, bleaching and preparing the same for beckling, by the use of four marecently invented for the purpose, and a chemical process, about \$1.

It is found that the very expensive process of heck ling in the ordinary way can be dispensed with by the use of a machine recently invented, which takes out only the shortest fibres and impurities, leaving the beckled and purified Flax in the sliver form ready for

drawing-frames for less than two cents per pound.

The Tow or waste taken out by this, consisting en tirely of the short fibres of Flax with such impurities only as are cally separated by picking and carding is suitable for combining with Wool, being fine, white and strong. It is far better for this purpose than Cotton, which is now extensively used in tweeds and other mixed goods.

The coarsest Flax, such as is grown exten ively in this country for seed, is rendered quite as fine and soft as the fine Flax straw, and even Hemp, by this new mode of manufacture, is capable of being made into fine

Great improvements have been made in drawing frames, by which they are made to cost much less than the English, while they will do about double the quantity of work, and in the most perfect manner. The roving and spinning frames have also been greatly im-

proved.

Unrotted Flax straw, in great abundance, can be pro-cured here, after the seed has been taken off, for \$10 per tue, and at the West cheaper still.

From 5% to 6 tuns of flax straw, one tun of pure

From 5½ to 6 tuns of flax straw, one tun of pure flax abre can be procured, or about one tun of linen goods; as by spinning only the purified flore in the bleached condition, having all the gluton and gummy matter removed, there is comparatively little loss in weight in subsequent bleaching.

By using flax in the unrotted state, the flore has all its original strength, all the material being capable of remning to fine numbers. The value of this point will be more fully appreciated when it is remembered that most rotted flax is more or less rotten—partially decayed.

The broken unrosted Flax is found to be admirably

cayed.

The broken unrotted Flax is found to be admirably adapted to Cordege and Bagging, such as is used for covering exten bakes, and it is believed must ultimately take the place of Hemp for those purposes, except, perrhaps, Naval Cordage, on account of its being cheaper. Flax seed more that pays for the crop, heaving the lint clear to the farmer, while Hemp, when sown for thit, produces no seed, and when planted for seed, grows too large for the lint to be of any value.

The American Linen Company expect to be propared to supply a large amount of machinery the coming sease, either for manufacturing Linen, Cordage, or Bagging, by the use of either Hemp or Flax.

In attempting to manufacture Flax by an entirely new process, in a very different manner from any ever before used, it was found necessary to invent several machines and processes in order to overcome obstacles which all others in similar attempts heretofore have found incurmountable. Many of these are simple, while others are complicated and expensive. One of them, which, when viewed in its separate individual parts and motions, appears simple, is, taken as a whole, more complicated than a chronometer. It works, however, with remarkable certainty and regularity, and, when tended by two boys, will do the work of about fifty men, and in a better mener and with more economy of material than can be done by hand hecklers.

The expense of machinery for a lines factory will be some fifty per cent, more than for cotton with the same number of spindles, but, on account of the less cost of raw material and the greater proportional expense of labor, only about the same capital will be required.

It is found that the machinery can all be model in this country of superior quality, and the Company are now having their machinery made in six different places, and have made such strategements as to enable them to supply it on reasonable terms to such persons as may wish

having their machinery made in six different place, and have made such arrangements as to enable them to supply it on reasonable terms to such persons as may wish to go into the Flax businers, and to a large extent. The Company intend to throw the salvantages of their new improvements open to the public in a liberal manner, and to afford such facilities as to bring them into speedy public use.

Cotton and Woolen factories can be easily altered for Flax, the locus and some other machinery being easily adapted to Linen.

It is not the intention of this Company to ask the public to take snything upon trust, but they will have all to the saything upon trust, but they will have all

It is not the intention or this Company to will have all their machinery tested in their own establishment, and then those persons who bona fide wish to go into the business of manufacturing, upon the general results we have stated being proved, will be allowed to witness them for themselves.

them for themselves.

The Company's works have been stopped for a short time for improvements and extensions, in operation again.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES," for January, (published by Blanchard & Les.) contains several articles of general interest, as well as the usual medical miscellany, especially addressed to the profession, The "Medical and Surgical Notes of the Mexican Campaign," continued from a previous number, present many curious facts. A very full medical description of the last illness of Daniel Webster, by his attending physician, Dr. Jeffrice, caunot fail to attract attention. from it the following particulars, which may interest many of our readers

### ME. WERSTER'S GENERAL HEALTH.

Mr. Webster was of a sanguineo-bilious temperament of a swarthy complexion, with straight black hair, with a large, athletic, and well-proportioned frame. He was five feet ten inches in hight, and when in health weighed one hundred and ninety pounds. His appearance was peculiarly imposing, and the expression of his features, more particularly of his eye, was, perhaps, more power-fulthan that of any other man. He was nearly seventy-one years of age at the time of his death.

one years of age at the time of his death.

Mr. Webster, although endowed with an iron constitution, had been subject for the past eightern or twenty years to an hobitual durrhes, which, commencing as an occasional looseness, had gradually increased upon him, until, for the last three years, it was persistent; for this, he was accustomed, laiterly, to use opister, generally in the form of a "cholers medicine," which appeared to be composed of sulphate of morphia and the compound spirits of sulpharic other.

For about the same number of years he had been an For about the same number of years he had been an-nually subject to a somewhat severe form of catarrh, commencing from the 6th to the 16th of August, and continuing until about the 1st of October. The only ex-ception to the occurrence of this was in 1839, when he-was in Europe. He was sometimes confined by this for a short period, but usually continued his extreme and duties abroad. In the early years of this complaint, he did but little for it, but, latterly, he had adopted energet-ic treatment under medical advice, in the hope of pre-venting the annual visitation.

# HIS PHYSICAL DECLINE.

In August, 1851, while in Franklin, N. H., whither he bad gone for retirement, hoping, by a change of climate, to escape his annual catarrh, he was attacked, after exposure to the damp ground, with gout in his feet, mostly in the great toes; he was so far relieved of this, how ever, as to take a journey to the White Mountains; but, on his return to Franking, the gout returned in a more severe and general form.

ever, as to take a journey to the White Mountains; but, on his return to Frankfin, the gout returned in a more severe and general form.

On the 9th of September he came to Boston and pieced himself under the writer's care. At this time his complexion was sallow, and he had lost considerable fieth; his eyes were red, and his countenance in flicative of great unea-iness; his pulse was full, quick and firm; his nights were distressing and restless; there was constant thirst; the bowels were irritable, and, although without as petite, he was taking food without restrict, and, by advice, using stimulating drinks freely. He was also taking todide of iron with hydriodate of potass, and manute does of oxide of arcsenic as a preventive of the catarrh. He had also used some remedies for the gout, and frequently reacted to optates for his diarrhea. With some difficulty he was induced to relinquish all these medicines, to restrict himself to the simplest flood, and to retire to Marshhold for recreation and exercise. In September, he returned to Washington, expressing himself as being "perfectly well," having implicitly followed the directions given. During the winter of 1851 and 1852 he transacted a vast amount of business at he Set of Government, heing, however, frequently unler medical treatment for his diarrhea. He duel in feeth and of Government, being, however, frequently under med-cal treatment for his diarrhen. He folled in fiesh and strength toward the spring, and, in the latter part of April, went to Marshfield in hopes of recruiling

## EFFECT OF HIS ACCIDENT.

On the 6th of May, 1852, he was thrown from his wagen, faling forward upon his hands, and striking his head with much force upon the ground. He was for some time incensile, but soon recovered perfect consciousness. On the 20th he came to Boston, and was yis ited by Dr. I. Mason Warren in consultation. He was the constitution of his wright, the left than an have alhere to be seen to be ston, and was visited by Dr. J. Mason Warrenin consultation. He was found to have injured the joints of both wrist, the left more severely, without any apparent displacement of fracture; there was considerable swelling and great ecohymests of the whole forearm, with frequent severe persymms of pain through the joint; there was also a slight fieth wound near the right temple. He made no